THE Numb. 106.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, Auguſt 4, to Friday, Auguſt 11, 1738.

Parturiunt Montes!

Mr. *Parks*,

WHEN any thing New appears in Print, ſome Men take more Pains to inform themſelves of the Author's Character, than to judge of the Merit of the Performance: But it will not be at all ſurprizing, if, after publiſhing that elaborate and finiſh'd Piece, in your GAZETTE, on *Friday* laſt, the Curioſity of every one that has attentively peruſed it, ſhou'd be rais'd to be inquiſitive after every thing that relates to Mr. *Timothy Touch-Truth*: And as I do dot think any Body ſo capable of gratifying the Public, in this Particular, as my ſelf, I ſhall make no Apology for preſenting you with the following Narrative.

Yours, &c.

MORFOREO.

The Hiſtory of Mr. *Timothy Touch-Truth.*

Magnis componere Parva.

HE was born of honeſt Parents, in the Pariſh of Saint *Giles, Cripplegate.* His Father was Clerk of the Pariſh, and his Mother kept the Keys of the Pews. His Parents fondly imagined they diſcovered an uncommon Genius in him for one of his Age, and reſolved to breed him a Scholar; and, I remember, the old Man, upon his uttering ſome quaint Expreſſions, wou'd every now and then pat him on the Head, Ay, *Tim.* ſays he, *thou wilt certainly come to be a Biſhop!* That no Time might be loſt in his Education, he was ſent young to a Country Boarding-School, where he continued 'til he was grown a ſturdy Lad; but made a ſlow Progreſs in Learning; for, tho' he was obſerved to be extremely arch and acute at Play, yet he was really but dull at his Book, and took no Delight in it. At length, the Maſter (who was not only careful to inſtruct the Scholars and keep them in good Order, but ever anxious for their Health and Preſervation) perceiving *Tim* to be in a ſickly and declining State, and gueſſing at the Cauſe, wou'd frequently ſearch his Pockets; and when he found them ſtuff'd with green, unwholeſome Traſh, either oblig'd him to throw it away, or took it from him. This, *Tim* took exceedingly to Heart: What, ſays he, can there be any Juſtice in depriving us of what we have bought with our own Money? But I don't ſo much blame the Maſter; 'tis a likely thing, indeed, that he ſhould know what Sort of Fruit I have about me --- but the Uſher informs him, and he, we all know, would not care a Farthing tho' *moſt of us* died like rotten Sheep; all his Deſign is, *to gratify his own Pallate, or beſtow what is taken from us, upon his own particular Favourites*: In ſhort, 'tis a downright *arbitrary* Proceeding, and I am reſolved to bear it no longer. Upon this Diſguſt, he ran away from School, and came up to *London*, which was an unſpeakable Grief to his Father and Mother: No Perſwaſions or Entreaties were wanting to perſwade him to return, but all in vain; he was too ſtubborn and headſtrong to ſubmit, and declared he would never more trouble his Head about any Language. The Hopes of the Family being thus diſappointed, his Friends determin'd to have him taught to write and cypher, and then to put him an Apprentice. *Tim* was mightily taken with his *Writing-maſter*, and ſoon learnt to write a tolerable Hand, and became a Proficient in Accounts. Being thus qualified, ſome Time paſſed before he could fix upon a Trade; at laſt (having been us'd to ſpend the beſt Part of *Saturday* Afternoon, during his Stay in the Country, in the Belfry amongſt the Ringers, and being extremely fond of a Gingle) he made Choice of that of a Brazier: But being unſteady and fond of Change (which indeed is a Failing that the whole Family of the *Touch-Truths* have been obſerved to be more or leſs addicted to) he ſoon began to think his Trade too laborious; and his Parents dying by that Time he had ſerved about Half his Apprenticeſhip, nothing would ſerve him but he muſt be a Mathematician; and that there might be no Interruption in the Courſe of his Studies, he left his Maſter before he well knew how to hammer out a Skimmer, tho' he fancied himſelf fit to be Foreman of the Shop. How he ſpent his Time afterwards, 'til he came to Man's Eſtate, I could never be certainly informed; but he had ſcarce paſſed the Age of 21, before he ſet up for a great Politician and Projector, and was ſuſpected to be the Author of the *Half-penny Poſt*. I have been told he had a great Hand in projecting moſt of the *Bubbles* that were ſet on Foot about the Year 1720: But ſome of his Projects proving unſucceſsful, he ſuddenly diſappear'd, 'til I accidentally met with him in one of our Frontier Counties. He has, for the moſt Part, led a very retir'd Life, ſince he came to *Virginia*, employing his Thoughts upon new Improvements and uſeful Diſcoveries for the Public Good. He was certainly the Contriver of that uſeful Machine for the Tilling of Ground, which was propoſed to have been made Public, upon a very ſlender Encouragement, in the Year 1734, tho' his *Modeſty* would not ſuffer him to lay any Claim to the Merit of the Invention; and I have the ſtrongeſt Reaſons imaginable to believe he made the firſt Model of a Chaiſe that would run with one Wheel. He has lately found out a kind of Chymical Liquor for impregnating Chaff, which will ſave all the Expence of Seed-corn; and an Unction, which, as far as I can diſcover, chiefly conſiſts of Hogs-lard and Beef-ſuet, that will effectually defend the Body againſt all the Extremities of Heat and Cold, provided you never travel with an empty Stomach. But as Mr. *Touch-Truth* conceives the *poorer Sort* will receive the greateſt Benefit from theſe Diſcoveries, he determines to keep theſe Secrets in Reſerve 'til a more favourable Conjuncture, when he apprehends they will ſtand more in Need of them. He is now writing a new Syſtem of Algebra, wherein he maintains that all Arithmetical Queſtions may be reſolved by the Rule of Subtraction; and an Eſſay towards the Improvement of Trade and Navigation, in which he aſſerts that all the Diſadvantages in Traffick, conſiſt in the Bulkineſs of the Commodity; he therefore propoſes that the Gauge of a Tobacco Hogſhead ſhould be reduced to the Size of a Butter-Firkin, which will be much more convenient for Storage, and a great Eaſe to thoſe that live remote from Water Carriage, and proves, beyond Contradiction, that by lowering the Freight, and other apparent Advantages that will accrue from this Regulation, any Number of theſe Casks of Tobacco will be worth as much Money as the ſame Number of Hogſheads, as Affairs now ſtand. But as Mr. *Touch-Truth* intends ſpeedily to publiſh both thoſe Tracts, I ſhall not trouble the Reader at preſent with any further Account of them.

A Letter

A Letter from Cadiz, March 30.

HIS Catholick Majesty having some Time since, laid a Duty of One Real per Ton upon all Foreign Ships, coming to or going out of that Port, which Duty was appropriated to discharge the Salary of the Infant Don Philip, as Lord High Admiral of the Spanish Monarchy, in Consequence of His Majesty's Decree, the Governor of this City gave Notice the 27th Inst. to the French, English, and Dutch Consuls, as well as to those of other Nations, that within Three Days they must deliver in a List certified by them, of the Number of Ships belonging to their respective Nations, great and small, which had entered this Port since the 1st of November, 1737, or sail'd from it since that Time, as also of the other Ports within their Consulship, the Burthen of each Ship, the Captains or Masters Name, the Nature of the Merchandize they landed, and of that which they loaded in Return, &c. At the Signification of this Order to the Consuls, they were likewise summoned to comply, under pain of Imprisonment for those that disobey'd it. The Term of Three Days being thought very short by the Consuls, those of France, England, and Holland, have in Concert made Representations upon the Subject, tho' the View of this Order we suppose, is to compare the Value of the Exports with that of the Imports, that the Spanish Court may guess at the Money carried out; and we further imagine that the French Consul is only brought in by way of Grimace, how much soever he may pretend to act in Concert with ours. What a Difference there is between this and the Year 1710, when Philip the V. would have given us half the Indies for a Peace.

Cologne, April 4. They write from Treves, that the French Troops which are in those Quarters are to be Augmented to 30,000 Men.

Letters from Amsterdam bring, that M. d'Assendelft, Minister of the States General at Brussels, and their Commissary at the Congress of Antwerp, has wrote to their High Mightinesses, that the Commissaries of the Emperor have insisted, that the Limits between the Austrian Low Countries and the United Provinces should be regulated before the Business of the Tariff. That M. de Waal, one of those Commissaries, and who pretends to a Talent of rightly distinguishing, made upon this Subject a long Discourse, in which he represented, 'That as 'it was natural before regulating the Conditions of a 'Commerce, it should be exactly known who was to be 'affected by such Commerce; it was consequently ne'cessary to finish the Regulation of Limits, before any 'Proceedings were made in the Affair of the Tariff.' M. d'Assendelft adds, that a fresh Difficulty presents itself on this Occasion, which is, whether the Regulation in Question shall be made at Antwerp, or the Commissaries shall be obliged to do it on the Spot, which he insinuates has been started with no other View than to spin out the Time of this Negociation to the greatest Length.

The same Letters say, that the Emperor has endeavour'd to borrow 9,000,000 of Florins in England and Holland, upon his Revenues in Bohemia and Silesia, under the Guaranty of the States of those Countries, but that the English and Dutch, before complying with this Request, insist upon better Security; wherefore Measures are taking to engage the States of the Austrian Low Countries to become Guaranty likewise, for the Payment of the above Sum, upon the obtaining of which, it's believ'd all Difficulties will be moved.

LONDON, March 25.

By Letters from Petersburg we are informed, that an epistolary Negociation in order to bring about Peace, is set on Foot between the Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, in which, according to the Declaration of Russia, the Emperor would be comprehended. On the other side it's pretended to be notoriously known, that France labours strenuously to effect a separate Peace between his Imperial Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, exclusive of Russia; so that there seems to be great contending who amongst the Powers concerned in this War shall get out of it first, each finding but little is to be got by it but bloody Noses and empty Coffers.

From Belgrade, that a Courier from France and another from England had passed through that Place for Constantinople, with Dispatches of great Moment.

The last Letters from Transilvania relate, that a Conspiracy had been discovered there, and that several Gentlemen accused as suspected of a Share in it, had been conducted to the Fortress of Cessao.

They write from Spain and Portugal, that they have a Prospect of a much greater Crop of all Sorts of Grain in all Parts of those Countries, than they had for many Years past, owing chiefly to the fine Rains which they have lately had.

Four Tons of Copper Half Pence and Farthings have been lately sent from His Majesty's Mint in the Tower, to Georgia.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole's new married Lady was presented to his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Carolina, and his Royal Highness the Duke, at St. James's, and met with a most gracious Reception. The said Lady's Name was Miss Sherret, who was born in the County of Gallaway in the Kingdom of Ireland.

LONDON, April 4.

Extract from the VOTES *of the Hon. House of Commons.*

ON Tuesday last, upon the Report of the Evidences relating to the Depredations of the Spaniards, Mr. Pulteney moved, That as every Thing was fully proved to the Satisfaction of the House, that his Majesty might be addressed to declare War against Spain, and that His faithful Commons, as dutiful and loyal Subjects, would use their utmost Endeavours to raise Supplies for carrying on the same; which occasion'd great Debates: When Sir Robert Walpole spoke to the following Effect: That it was an easy Matter to plunge ourselves into War, but the most difficult Thing in Nature to put a Stop to it when once begun; that it would be proper for us first to weigh the Matter thoroughly, before we determine to desperate a Resolution; that a War would ruin and destroy Thousands, and we had no Right to play away the Lives of our Fellow-Subjects in such a Manner; that to all Appearance, the Merchants had made good the Allegations of their several Petitions, but that they ought to take Notice, the Adversaries were not present to disprove them; that it would be highly necessary to represent the several Captures proved to the Houses to the Court of Spain, and hear what they can allege in their Defence, before we intirely condemn them, which would be but giving them the same Liberty as is allowed in Courts of Judicature; that the contrary would be at the best but Star-Chamber Practice, which he was sure they would in no ways approve of, &c.

Mr. Pulteney's Answer was to the following Effect, viz. That the English had for many Years patiently born the Insults of the Spaniards, at the same Time when our Minister was daily solicited for Redress for our Merchants: That it was clearly evident the Court of Spain (though often pressed to accommodate this Affair) always evaded making Satisfaction, by Answers, either foreign or altogether trifling: And in his Opinion, by the many Shifts they have so frequently made, we may plainly perceive that no Satisfaction will be peaceably obtained; that while we suffer them to go on uninterrupted in their barbarous Depredations, we were contributing to the Ruin of the Merchants, who trade to those Parts, and consequently to the impoverishing this Kingdom. That in Queen Elizabeth's Days, this Nation exerted its Power, and humbled the Pride of Spain in destroying their vast Armado, when they intended a Descent upon our Island; and that when Oliver Cromwell was Protector of this Kingdom, France and Spain stood in such Awe of him, that they were afraid to build a Ship, lest he should take Umbrage at it; in those Days Britannia might justly have stiled herself Empress of the Seas, and Lawgiver of all Europe; and concluded, that as we had presented divers Memorials to the Court of Spain in Behalf of the Merchants (which have already taken considerable Time) and have never obtained any Satisfaction, he thought it high Time to repay ourselves,

and

and to punish that Nation for the many repeated Injuries we have often received from them. Mr Sanuys, Mr. Wortley, Sir John Aubyn, &c. spoke to the same Effect.

Sir William Young reply'd to Mr. Pultney, to the following Effect: That we ought not to be too rash in determining War against the Spaniards, for that upon Inquiry it might be proved to the Satisfaction of the House, that several of those Ships were forfeited to the King of Spain, as being Laden with Contraband Goods; and that he had been informed, that the English Merchants had made Prizes of some Spanish Ships, and Complaint made to our Court on the Account. That we should first consider the Situation our Merchants were in with the Spaniards, before we declare War against them; that, provided the Spaniards were not our Debtors, or that our Merchants had Equivalent in their Hands, the Property would be much altered. But at this Time the Spaniards were in Possession of our Merchants Effects to the Value of Five Millions Sterling, when perhaps they have not the Value of One Million in their own Hands. That the subsequent Consequences of a War would be, that the Spaniards would keep our Merchants Effects in their Hands, and not part with them 'till Necessity obliges them to it. That in the mean while the War was carrying on, our Merchants would be in the utmost Distress for their Effects, especially as their Affairs would remain but in a bad Situation, since they cou'd not possibly trade with Safety, &c. Upon which the Question put, that His Majesty be addres'd for a War, which passed in the Negative, Ayes, 209, Noes, 256.

This Day the Commons went with an Address to his Majesty to use his utmost Endeavours with the King of Spain, to obtain Satisfaction for the Losses sustained by the British Merchants, &c. *His Majesty's Answer to the said Address, we gave in the* Gazette No. 102.

Letters from Naples say, that the King of the Two Sicilies designing to have a good Fleet, his Majesty and his Ministers are very busy, taking all possible Measures to procure Timber for buildidg Men of War, and encourage Officers and Sailors to come from all Parts to serve him. Upon this Occasion we hope our Cond ct in regard to the Chastisement we owe the Spaniards, will be such, as that neither our Captains of Ships nor Seamen will have any need to desert their Country for Want of finding Bread in it, or to run into foreign Service for Protection from the Inhumanity and Cruelty shewn them by the Guarda Costas of Spain.

Charles-Town in *South Carolina*. At the first breaking out of the Small-Pox in this Town, several Persons were advised to prepare their Bodies for any sudden Attack thereof, by drinking some Days in the Morning Tar-water, which, they were assured, would cleanse their Bodies and thereby cause the Pock to be favourable; Experience since has shewn, that all those who have made Use of the said Tar-water have not only hitherto escaped the Infection, though they have been in Houses and Rooms where infected Persons were, but also one certain Person having drank a Quantity thereof has been since twice inoculated without any Effect, which proves this Tar-water not only to be a Preservative but an Antidote against the Infection, and consequently far preferable to the Inoculation. For the Benefit of the Publick therefore I have been desired to publish the Manner of making and using the Tar-water, which is as follows:

Recipe. About Two Quarts of Tar, which is a sufficient Quantity for Six Persons, put in the Evening upon it about 5 Pints of Water, after having stirr'd it well let it settle; and the next Morning pour off the clear Water, and take fasting near a Pint, which is to be continued 5 Days successively, every Morning, the Quantity of Water taken from it must be immediately supplyed again. After 5 Days using the same, half a Pint every other Day is sufficient for Two Weeks, then a Quarter of a Pint is enough to be taken every other Day during the Time of the Infection, tho' the more you take the better it will be. The Tar is not to be renewed till after Two Months.

Capt. *Flower* has brought with him on board the Ship *Speaker*, a Creature called in the East-Indies *Orang-o-gang*, (or a Man of the Woods) tho' this is a Female of that Species. The Body is near 2 Foot long, no Tail at all, the Feet and also the Hands are exactly of the Shape of a Hand of a human Body, only somewhat longer and smaller, with all the Lineaments, Nails, &c. She walks on her Feet, sits upon a Chair, takes a Dish of Tea and drinks it. The Body is covered with black Hair, as the Hair of a Bear, but the Skin is white, and the Colour of the Face and Hands is reddish, much like the Indians.

Boston, July 3. Saturday last, Capt. Coleman arriv'd from Cadiz, by whom we have Letters of the first of May past, which say, that all manner of Business is at a Stand there; the Talk of a War, the Press, and other Preparations in England, have discourag'd all Gentlemen from Shipping any Thing on board Ships bound for London or the Streights; and that all Sorts of Provisions were fallen to near one half of what they were formerly sold for, occasion'd by the vast Quantities lately brought in.

By Capt. Bennet, who arrived here from Cork in Ireland, last Tuesday, we are told, That 15 Sail of Men of War were put in Commission, in order to proceed to Georgia, and South-Carolina, to prevent any Designs the Spaniards may have against those Colonies; and from thence (if need be) to sail to the West-Indies, to protect our Settlements from the Insults of a People as barbarous as they are faithless. That the said Squadron was about half Mann'd, and that there was a very hot Press both in Great Britain and Ireland, for the Royal Navy. It is further added, that if it should be found Needful for the said Squadron to continue in America, it is to Winter in some of these Northern Ports, to be ready for an Expedition whenever there shall be Occasion.

Prices of Goods, &c. in Philadelphia, *July* 20.

By the Hundred.	*By the Barrel.*
Flour, 12 s.	Beef, 40 s.
Biskett, *White*, 19 s.	Pork, 2 l. 15 s.
Middling, 17 s.	Pitch, 12 s.
Brown, 12 s.	Tar, 8 s.
Ship, 13 s.	Powder, 8 l.
Musc. Sugar, 1 l. 15 s.	
Rice, 1 l. 2 s.	*By the Bushel.*
Ginger, 11 10 s.	Wheat, 3 s. 9 d.
Tobacco, 17 s.	Indian Corn, 2 s. 4 d.
Turpentine, 4 s.	Salt, *Fine*, ------
	Coarse, 1 s.
By the Pound.	Flax Seed, -------
Loaf Sugar, 1 s. 6 d.	
Allspice, -------	*By the Thousand.*
Cotton, 1 s. 1 d.	Staves, *Pipe*, 6 l.
Indico, 8 s.	*Hogshead*, 3 l. 10 s.
	Barrel, 2 l. 5 s.
By the Gallon.	
Rum, 2 s. 1 d.	*By the Pipe.*
Molasses, 1 s. 8 d.	Madeira Wine, 22 l.

Williamsburg, Aug. 11. We hear from *Essex* County, That on *Saturday* was Se'nnight, died much lamented, Mrs. *Robinson*, Spouse of the Hon. *John Robinson*, Esq; one of His Majesty's Council of this Colony.

Enter'd in the Upper District of James *River.*

June 1. Ship Vigor Galley, of Bristol, Henry Talman, Master, from the Lower District, with 99 Hogsheads of Tobacco, and sundry European Goods.

---- 5. Ship Lively, of Whitehaven, Joseph Littledale, Master, from Whitehaven, with sundry European Goods, as per Cockets.

---- 24. Ship May, of Glasgow, Alex. Stirling, Master, from Boston, with sundry European Goods, as per Manifest.

---- 26. Ship Albany, of Glasgow, William Gemmell, Master, from Greenock, with sundry European Goods, as per Cockets.

June,

June 26. Ship Amy, of London, Jonas Newham, Master, from the Lower District, with 281 Hogsheads of Tobacco.

July 3. Ship Walpole, of Liverpool, Richard Jeynson, Master, from Liverpool, (per Way of Guinea,) with 180 Negroes, consign'd to Mr. Secretary Carter, and six Tons of Redwood.

---- 5. Snow Northampton, of London, Solomon Thorp, Master, from York River, with 4 Hogsheads of Tobacco, and 4000 Staves.

---- 11. Ship Molly, of Glascow, Colin Dunlop, Master, from Boston, with 1 Bale and 1 Cask of Linens, and 2 Boxes of China.

Aug. 7. Brigantine Little Molly, of Virginia, Thomas Hamlin, Master, from Jamaica, with 7 Hogsheads of Sugar, 8 Puncheons of Rum, 4 Bags and 5 Casks of Cocoa.

Clear'd Outwards.

June 30. Ship Success, of London, Thomas Preston, Master, for London, with 150 Hogsheads of Tobacco, and 1600 Staves.

July 8. Ship Howard, of Whitehaven, Tho. Nicholson, Master, for Whitehaven, with 274 Hogsheads and 6 Barrels of Tobacco, 4500 Staves, 5 Buck and 8 Doe Skins.

---- 29. Ship Duke of Cumberland, of Bristol, Joseph Barnes, Master, for Bristol, with 290 Hogsheads of Tobacco, 5100 Staves, 3 Bundles and 1 Cask of Beaver Skins.

-------- Ship Hannah, of London, Sam. Barnes, Master, for London, with 302 Hogsheads of Tobacco, 12 Casks of Skins, and 6000 Staves.

-------- Sloop Exeter, of South-Carolina, Samuel Astwood, Master, for South-Carolina, with 700 Bushels of Corn, and 100 Sheep.

Aug. 5. Ship Amy, of London, Jonas Newham, Master, for London, with 725 Hogsheads of Tobacco, 2 Hogsheads, 1 Tierce, 1 Barrel, and 1 Tub of Skins, and 7000 Staves.

---- 5. Ship Mercury, of London, William Clack, Master, for London, with 378 Hogsheads of Tobacco, 4 Hogsheads and 1 Barrel of Skins, and 1000 Staves.

---- 8. Ship Lively, of Whitehaven, Joseph Littledale, Master, for Whitehaven, with 270 Hogsheads and 15 Barrels of Tobacco, 5000 Staves, and 1000 Feet of Plank.

------- Ship Vigor Gailey, of Bristol, Henry Talman, Master, for Bristol, with 250 Hogsheads of Tobacco, 1 Hogshead, 2 Barrels, and 1 Bundle of Skins, 30 Tons of Iron, and 6000 Staves.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Caution *to the* Paper-Money Colonies.

TO beware of one Joshua Dean, *who having been convicted of counterfeiting the Paper Stamps at Home, has been transported to the Plantations for Life.*

He is a London *Convict, aged about* 40 *Years, of middle Stature, with lustly Limbs, fat Body, round Face, ruddy Complexion, and bold Countenance, having a Mole with long Hair on his right Cheek; he is a very sly artful Fellow, discourses well upon most Subjects of the Mechanicks, and is a Jack of all Trades.*

He is a Servant belonging to Alexander Spotswood, *Esq;* Post Master General *of* America, *and ran away from* Germanna *in* Virginia, *in* June 1737. *Whoever secures the said* Joshua Dean, *and delivers him up in safe Custody to the Chief* Post-Master *of the Province where he is taken up, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings,* Sterling; *which such* Post-Master *is hereby directed to pay on my Account, and lay hold of the first Opportunity of returning the said Runaway, by sending him well secured in some Ship or Vessel bound to* Virginia; *where the utmost care will be taken to keep him closely to honest Labour, to prevent so dangerous a Fellow from injuring the Publick: For he is said to be a great Artist at Coining, and to have often slipt his Neck out of the Halter by breaking Goal,*

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in York *Town, on* Friday *the Twenty First of* July, *a Servant Man, named* Thomas Cartt; *is about Five Feet and a Half high, thin Visage, stammers in his Speech, and is a Taylor by Trade. Had on, when he went away, a brown Bob Wig, a brown Drugget Coat, a blew Penniston Jacket and Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings. It is suppos'd he is gone to* Norfolk, *or to* North *or* South-Carolina, *he having a Mother living in* Charlestown. *Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall be handsomely rewarded, besides what the Law allows, by*

Benjamin Catton.

RAN away, about the 17*th of* May *last, from Doctor* Anthony Stafford, *of* Nansemond *County, a Servant Man, named* John Hambleton, *an* Irishman; *he is or pretends to be a Carpenter by Trade; is pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has very visible Symptoms of his having had the* French *Disease, by his Nose being very much disfigur'd and eat away by that Distemper, especially on the Left Side. He had on, when he went away, an old blue Coat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, an Oznabrig Shirt, and a fine new Castor Hat. He took with him, a dark colour'd Fustian Coat, a new check'd and a new* Scotch *Cloth Shirt, a handsome light bob Wigg, some Cash, and other Things: He also took from the Subscriber, a large bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock* SS. *and an old Saddle with a Deer Skin Seat. Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Four Pistoles Reward; and whoever will take up the said Horse, so that he may be had again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by*

John Stafford.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in King George *County, about the Eighth of* June *last, a Servant Man, nam'd* William Pottle: *He is a thick well-set Fellow, of a dark Complexion, about* 30 *Years of Age, speaks broad* English, *and pretends to be a Husbandman. He took away with him, a Fustian Coat, and a Pair of Breeches, two Oznabrigg Shirts, a Pair of strong* English *Shoes, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Felt Hat. Whoever will secure the said Servant, so as he be sent to his Master, shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by*

Thomas Turner.

Maryland, July 6, 1738.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's *County, Two Servant Men,* viz. *One named* James Fazakerley, *a low well-set Man, about* 25 *Years of Age; is pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, has a cock Eye, and squints; he is a* Lancashire *Man, and speaks broad; is a Miller by Trade: His Cloathing is suppos'd to be tolerable good, and changeable, he being lately come into the Country: He has one light colour'd Fustian Coat, with mettal Buttons, together with other old Cloaths, a new Pair of Oznabrig Trowsers, and a Pair of strong* English *Shoes, and is suppos'd to have some* English *Money with him. The other named* William Hulse, *a lusty young Man, about* 20 *Years of Age, of a reddish Complexion, with short light colour'd Hair; he is slow both of Foot and Speech, and not quick of Apprehension: He had on, when he went away, a strong dark colour'd Cloth Coat and Jacket, lin'd with Shalloon, very much wore, a new Pair of Oznabrig Trowsers, one or two old chek'd and one coarse white Shirts, and a Pair of strong* English *Shoes. They went away in a large Canoe, and took their Sea Bedding with them. Whoever secures the said Servants, and brings them, or gives Intelligence to me, in St.* Mary's *County aboveſaid, or to Capt.* James Powel, *on* Elizabeth *River, in* Virginia, *so as they may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings* Maryland *Currency, or one Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by*

Robert Yates.

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